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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. TRUE NOBILITY.

BY WILLIAM EDWARD KNOWLES. Who are the great, that boast a name

Superior to the poor of earth?

Ask rather how their honors came-The brows that shine with jewelled light Untasked by toil or weighty care, May revel in their kingly height,
Yet grief and pain will claim their share.

Ah, they're the nobles of the earth, Who scorn the fetters of the slave; Who, changing to a higher birth. Gird on the armor Honor gave. Nor are they swayed from duty's path, By kingly smile, or tyrant frown, But with a pride learn they the wrath

Of monarchs, meant to crush them down. Who, then, will fear a lordly line? A kingly race of brother men? Who, if fails their golden mine, Will be but one of us again! But rather mark the great and good Their deeds divine, of higher birth

That all, linked in one brotherhood, May be the true nobility of earth For the National Era. COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.

MARK SUTHERLAND: POWER AND PRINCIPLE

BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

CHAP. XIV.

in the circle, and too much absorbed in her own infinite content, to notice signs of disturbance among those around her.

When breakfast was over, the little lady

when breaktast was over, the little lady draw Rosalie off into the piazza, and away up to the honeysuckle-shaded end, where no one was likely to come but the honey bees.

"And now, Rose," she asked, "what is it? Your eyes have poured streams of light all breakfast time, like sun glances; they have projected rays wherever they have fallen. Now, what's it all about?"

what's it all about?"
"One should be merry in wedding times!"

betry in wedding times! Look here, Rosalie! Some marriages are made in heaven, some on earth, and some—in the other place. But it was not merriment, but profound, still joy, that lighted your eyes, Rose! Now, what was it all about?"

as it all about?"
"Mark loves me, mamma!" whispered the

oulder.
"Now, that's the most absurd thing I ever shoving her off, and walking rapidly away with a highly flushed cheek.

Rosalie knew her too well, and trusted her

too thoroughly, to feel any anxiety. She walk-ed behind her, put her arms around her waist, and, bending forward, looked up smilingly into

No. 2 No. 74

Clement Sutherland entered, with a forbidding and foreboding seowl upon his brow.

Colonel Ashley instantly arose, set a chair, and invited him to be seated.

Clement Sutherland, without unbending the sternness of his features, bowed, and sat down.

"I trust you are in good health this morning. Mr. Sutherland," said the Colonel, urbanely.

"I am well, sir," replied his guest, coldly.

"I was sorry to miss you at the breakfast-table this morning. I trust my little girl made you comfortable in your own apartment?"

"Thank you, sir."

Colonel Ashley was silenced and repelled for a little while by this churlishness on the part of his interlocutor, but speedily recollecting that it was his guest who had sought this interview, he inquired, with some reserve of manner—

lover, an unprincipled man, and a mad reformer.

"Sir," said he, in conclusion, "you should not give him house-room for an hour! He will pervert your children, steal the heart of your neice, sow fatal dissension between your son and his wife, and incite your slaves to revolt!"

Colonel Ashley sprang from his chair, shoving it behind him, and stood gazing with astonishment upon the young man—with simple satonishment, unmixed with regret or resentment. At last—

"How long has this gone on, sir, without my knowledge?"

"I fancied it was not without your knowledge?"

"I fancied it was not without your knowledge?"

scarcely likes to touch. You have dealt severely with the young man, also, in your speech. He may be an enthusiast—enthusiaem is a fault appertaining to youth and genius—and, moreover, persecution is not at all to my taste; it is always the growth of cowardice. I am as far from the spirit of persecution as I am from the spirit of fear. I do not fear that my children will be perverted, my negroes maddened, my neice infatuated, or my son and daughter divorced, by the presence of this high-souled but mistaken young gentleman in my family. I told you that I liked Mr. Mark Sutherland, and I cannot hate him to order. Nevertheless, as it is not expedient that one formerly betrothed of Mrs. Ashley should be here to annoy her by his presence, I will see the young gentleby his presence, I will see the young gentle-man, and arrange our—the speedy termination

man, and arrange our—the speedy termination of our engagement."

Mr. Clement Sutherland expressed himself satisfied, arose, and left the room.

Colonel Ashley remained-with his head upon his chest, in an attitude of serious thought, for a few minutes; then, pulling the bell-rope, he summoned a servant.

"Go," he said to the man that entered, "and request Mr. Mark Sutherland to favor me with his company here for a few moments."

The messenger went out, and in search of the tutor.

tutor.
Meanwhile, Mark Sutherland was in his

very interesting relations which you once sus-tained towards a young lady—your cousin— now the wife of my son. You were once en-gaged to be married to Miss Sutherland, I hear?"

Colonel Ashley instantly arose, set a chair, and invited him to be seated.

Clement Sutherland, without unbending the sternness of his features, bowed, and sat down. "I trust you are in good health this morning. Mr. Sutherland," said the Colonel, urbanely. "I was sorry to miss you at the breaklast table this morning. I trust my little girl made you comfortable in your own apartment?" "Thank you, sir."

Colonel Ashley was silenced and repelled for a little while by this churlishness on the part of his interlocutor, but speedly recollecting that it was his guest who had sought this interview, he inquired, with some reserve of manner—

"Can I be so happy as to serve you in any way this morning, Mr. Sutherland?"

"Who recommended that young man whom you have engaged as a tutor?" asked Clement Sutherland, curtly.

Now, Colonel Ashley might well have been examperated by the impertinence of this quest, the said, slowly and with meaning. "His name recommended him, Mr. Sutherland."

"That is just what I feared! That is the one thing, unhappily, of which we cannot deficient rebuke. Looking at his guest, he said, slowly and with meaning. "His name recommended him, Mr. Sutherland."

"That is just what I feared! That is the one thing, unhappily, of which we cannot deprive him, and makes us, in some degree, responsible for him! Pray, sir, did you know anything of this young man's past history?"

"Nothing."

"You fancied to do so, your made a stupendous, an unprecedented sacrifice of fortune, family affection, and love, for the sake of duty, of you high twish to make your present you. I carnestly resid the old gentleman servicing, which we cannot deprive him, and makes us, in some degree, responsible for him! Pray, sir, did you know anything of this young man's past history?"

"Now, then, will you be so kind as to give me your attention for a few minutes?"

"Colonel Ashley might well have been character of a graceless son, a faithest of hims of himself, and the circumstances, the approach of the subject was, as you rightly in of fixed interest, and Clement Sutherland commenced a narration of some considerable length, which, at its close, left Mark Sutherland with the character of a graceless son, a faithless lover, an unprincipled man, and a mad related to the communication I had to make to you. It is, that I love your nicce, Miss Vivian; I have told her as much within a few hours past, and

"How long has this gone on, sir, without my knowledge?"
"I fancied it was not without your knowl-

For the National Era! LIVE AND LEARN. A SONG FOR THE TIMES.

BY NEALE BERNARD. Live and learn! Live as though each fleeting minute Held your precious fate within it; Live as though God's eye was on you— Never off you, still upon you,

Whoresoe'er ye turn; Live so evil will flee from you-Live and learn. Live and learn! Live in truth, and living learning How the Right from Wrong discerning Live as though 'twere little distance

Whence ye never may return; Live in faith and true consistence-Live and learn. Live and learn!

To the brief end of existence,

Learn from nature God's first resson, Else can man make slow progression Life is hardly worth the living. Mind nor reason worth the giving, So lethargie unconcern Stealthily drowns the senses striving Truth to o'erturn.

Live and learn! Still remains there time and season For the growth of right and reason, For the trusting, never tiring, Ever hoping, still aspiring, Strictest guard the mind's requiring

To live and learn.

Live and learn! Live with might and mind's commotion, Blended with the heart's devotion, Serving God with self-denial: For his richest blessings yearn ;

Time glides swiftly o'er the dial-Oh, live and learn! Troy, N. Y., January, 1853.

For the National Era. [COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.] GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA. No. 37.

But here upon this earth below.

There's no is a post where then and Targether for an hour round hereal.

Together for an hour round hereal.

Together for an hour round hereal.

It was impossible that the discordant elements of social life assembled hereal.

Where the thing that the farther was a money of the family large the family and the statistical form your orn works, that you are sold Mark, with a surprise almost equal to his work.

When pair the family large the family l

fully against a black background. At the church of San Roch there was a regular stage that the second stage of the subject of such seeds of the subject of such subject of subject seeds of the subject of such subject of subject seeds of the subject of subject seeds of subject seeds of the subject of subject seeds of subject

ma, I don't believe it!"

It was a singular thing, that the farther we went from St. Peter's, after this, the larger it appeared, till it seemed to have grown into a great mountain of light. Seen from the Pincio, it was grand and beautiful beyond all imatic, it was grand and beautiful beyond all imatics.

I have nedeavered to colivate in them, particularly in the series of trush, paties, and mercy, and properly in the series of the time, this may be effected; the power would be found in Christianity to riddle the system of Slavery. Was it wrong in him to say, if he had the choice, whether Slavery should be abolished in fifty years, not by Christianity, but, to the shame of Christianity, by self interest, or in seventy-five years by the means of Christianity, that he would prefer it to linger twenty-five years longer, that God should be the honored, and not Mammon, in its destruction? Who ever could argue that Christianity was not in favor of liberty? What was Christianity but liberty? It was not in favor of it was liberty itself. Christianity had been defamed by misinterpretation, but would not always be so. Children would stand on that platform, and thank the power of God, which, through the cross of Christ, had done what could not be done by Mammon.

Frederick Douglas was then called upon, and, on coming forward, was loudly cheered.

where the control for the cont

dwelt in an ideal world, while Mr. Beecher looked more to the real. This assembly would have been illegal in some of the States; but he rejoiced at it. There had been much applause for good sentiments, and hisses for shameful facts. It proved, moreover, much to his gratification, that they could have an Anti-Slavery meeting in the city of New York.

There were some calls for Abby Kelly, but she did not come forward; and the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1858.

The following named gentlemen are authorized agents for the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Soston: Lewis J. Bates, 48 Beekman street, New York. William Alcora, No. 826 Lombard street, Phila. G. W. Light, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

TO OUR READERS,

We leave, next Saturday, in the steamer Baltic, for Liverpool. With little intermis sion, we have been working in editorial har ness for the last seventeen years, and we need some rest. Our purpose is to continue abroad about three months, and during that time we may occasionally communicate with the readers of the Era.

Meantime, we have made ample provision for the paper, which, during our absence, will be under the editorial charge of Dr. Elder, A. M. GANGEWER, and J. G. WHITTIER.

Me Southworth will not close her story till July. About that time we shall commence the publication of an original story, entitled "The Anglo-Saxon Serf, a Tale of the Century," by Henry W. Herbert, (Frank Forrester,) a writer too well known in the literary world to need a word of introduction. This production will run through the latter half of

The attractive series of Familiar Letters from the West Indies will be continued: and there are on file several short stories and sketches, and numerous poems, which will appear, from time to time, as there may be

The engagement of our brilliant correspondent, Grace Greenwood, having terminated, we shall take the earliest opportunity to secure, while abroad, the services of some able writer, well qualified to supply our readers with just and comprehensive views of the so-cial and political life and vicissitudes of Eu-

Having thus made ample provision for the Literary and Miscellaneous Departments of the paper, the gentlemen to whose conduct we temporarily intrust it, will take care to maintain its present position on the great question of Human Rights, and on other moral and political questions.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

People are beginning to understand the importance of this publication. The first num-ber will be issued in a few days, and specimen copies will be sent to our local agents, so that they may put it in circulation at once.

We repeat, single subscribers will not be received. Send for a club, and order it to one

The postage is a trifle-only half a cent a number, six cents a year, paid in advance, at the office where the paper is received.

Many of our friends of the press, without pectus, or taken favorable notice of it. We tender them our thanks, and shall send them the publication. A few of our editorial friends of the Free Soil press have not noticed it, probably from inadvertence. The monthly is not intended to supply the place of a weekly paper; it cannot do it.

Our readers will see, from a glance at the Southern Platform," in this and last week's Era, what kind of matter will compose, in part, the Facts for the People. It will be a repository of "things new and old," worthy of circulation and preservation. Look again at the terms, and then act.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE

Our enceribers will see that we take then to be real working people, disposed to give a lift to every good work. While we are laboring to launch the Facts for the People, there is another enterprise, in which we have no personal concern or interest, but whose importance to the cause of Freedom justifies us in urging it upon their attention. We mean, the establishment of a German Anti-Slavery Newspaper in this city, to be conducted by FRED-ERICK SCHMIDT, a native German, and to be devoted to the support of Independent or Free Democracy. Mr. Schmidt, by his learning and experience, is cminently qualified for the post of editor, and the following Appeal will show the backing he is to receive during the first year of the enterprise :

APPEAL TO ESTABLISH 'A GERMAN PAPER AT WASHINGTON. AT WASHINGTON.

The Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society propose to establish a weekly Anti-Slavery Newspaper at the Seat of Government, in the German language, to be edited by Mr. Frederick Schmidt, a mative German, and a man of learning, Christian principles, acd editorial experience, who has resided in this country twenty-one years. With the aid already secured, the sum of the three thousand dollars will be sufficient to publish the paper one year: after which, it publish the paper one year; after which, it will rely upon its subscription list. If the undertaking prove successful, the sum contributed will be returned by Mr. Sebmidt to the Committee, and by them expended in oir culating the paper gratuitously among the

lerman population.

It is earnestly hoped that there will be found me hundred friends of the cause who will im-

Corresponding Secretary.

The following statement has been handed to us by Mr. Schmidt, and it sufficiently exhibits the importance of the movement.

"The number of the inhabitants of the United States, who use the German language as a medium of intercourse, is at least four millions—the great bulk of whom dwell in the Northern or free States. Among them are circulated above one hundred German political papers, together with quite a number of religious, literary, scientific, and agricultural periodicals.

"Although the German population is generally, if not unanimously, opposed to the further extension of Slavery within the United States, their aversion is more the product of an innate feeling than of an enlightened understanding—more a disapproval of the cruel facts which have reached their ears, than a condemnation of the perverted principles from which they emanate.

tablishment, at the seat of the National Govrnment, of a German newspaper devoted to he support of its claims. Such a paper will be the instrument of bringing, directly, the claims of human rights before a population containing one-fifth part of the Northern

The publication of an Anti-Slavery paper,

voters.

"The publication of an Anti-Slavery paper, in German, conducted on Christian principles, entitled "The National Democrat," will be accordingly commenced in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, on the 4th of July, the birthday of our National Independence.

"It will be edited by Frederick Schmidt, and published by Buell & Blanchard.

"While due attention will be paid to Current Events, Congressional Proceedings, General Politics, Literature, Fine Arts, Sciences, and Agriculture, it will especially endeavor to invite a full discussion of the Slavery Question, in its religious, moral, social, and political bearings, and exhibit the duties of the Christian and citizen in relation to it. Especially it will explain and advocate the leading measures of the Free or Independent Democratic Party—but in love and truth—not for the triumph of Party, but for the establishment of Truth.

"The journal will be printed weekly, on a mammoth sheet, in great quarto, on new and handsome type, at the rate of two dollars a year, in advance.

"All necessary arrangements have been made for giving stability to this important enterprise, and it is hoped that it may command the warm sympathy and prompt support of the friends of Liberty throughout the country."

With our permission, the prospectus and the

With our permission, the prospectus and the first number of the National Democrat will be sent to every subscriber to the Era. Let each one act as an agent in introducing it to our German population. There are few who have not some German neighbors, to whom, in this way, the paper may be made known.

To some, it may seem impolitic for us, when we are invoking the aid of our subscribers in getting the Facts for the People in circulation, to call upon them also to assist in another enterprise, of no personal concern to us. But we shall trust them. The more good one does, the more he can do. His zeal and his ability grow with his accomplishments. To extend the list of the Era, to give the Facts for the People a hundred thousand circulation. put the new German Anti-Slavery paper into operation, and to support the local press, are all coincident, not conflicting, duties. There is room for all, there is time and zeal enough Just so soon as our subscribers shall receive

the prospectus and first number of the German National Democrat, let each one who has German neighbors go straightway among them. and get at least one name for the new paper. We are requested to say, that all be letters in relation to the Democrat, are to be addressed to Buell & Blanchard, Washington city,

THE ANGLO-SAXON SERF-A TALE OF THE

On the first of July, or on the completion of Mark Sutherland we shall commence the publication of a story, entitled "THE ANGLO-SAXON SERF, a Tale of the ____ Century, by Mr. HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, one of the most popolar authors of the country. The theme possesses peculiar interest, and it will be handled by a writer as familiar with the social condition of England in the age referred to, as Mrs. Stowe has proved herself to be with the social condition of our own country at the present time. The story will occupy not less than seventy-five columns of the Era, being every week.

We announce it in advance, so that those our subscribers whose times are about expiring, may by prompt renewal secure the whole of in their names in season to begin with its beginning. Will our friends, to whom we are under so many obligations for their attention to the interests of the paper, procure as many new readers as they can for the second half of our volume?

MAIL IRREGULARITIES.

We have our paper for Cincinnati mailed regularly on Tue-day afternoon of every week, so as to go out in the train of cars that starts at five o'clock. That train connects with the evening train of cars from Baltimore for Cumherland at the Relay House, which reacher Cumberland the next morning at three o'clock and Wheeling in the afternoon at two o'clock. At two o'clock, Wednesday, of every week then, the bag of Eras for Cincinnati ought to be in Wheeling, and the next day in Cincinnati, At the very farthest, it should be ready for distribution in Cincinnati, Friday morning. But it never reaches there, we are told, till Saturday; and, some time since, it did not arrive there till the next week after it was mailed here. This irregularity we brought lately to the notice of the General Post Office Department, and we have reason to believe that the timely interposition of the Second Assistant Postmaster General has regulated the matter Still, the bag reaches Cincinnati one day later than it ought. How this happens, we cannot understand, unless the mail agent suffers it to go on to Baltimore, instead of taking it out at friends of freedom?" Let us beware, lest de will be thrown over one day, for the next mail train for Wheeling does not leave till the next day, in the evening.

the times of our paper, which, instead of reaching there on Friday, as it used to do, and ought always to do, is now often a week be- we welcome him as a co-worker in the cause supply the remedy. The papers for that place as we shall again recognise them, notwithstandshould go direct from here to Cumberland, in ing this unfortunate step, whenever he shall ten hours, and certainly in a day from there to again speak for Justice and Liberty. Mount Pleasant. They are put up regularly, A few words specially to the Bos in a bag marked for Cumberland, every Wednesday afternoon, so as to go by the train that leaves at five o'clock, and connects with are not to be determined by Party relations. the train from Baltimore that reaches Cumber-He owes good will to all; is bound to respect land the next (Thursday) morning, at three the rights of all; and to defend the rights

the West, we took the cars here the West, we took the west that the West, we took the west that the West, we took the west that the West the West, we will be the West t tention of going on the plank road route from excuse that place to Pitssburgh. We arrived at Cum- knows that his pour berland at half past four o'clock, and found and his political opponent is aggre-that the stages would not start out till the next Justice be done, no matter what Party int that they occupied the day, chiefly, in going sixty miles, to West Newton, where passengers would have to wait for the boat till next morning, at eight o'clock, which would probably

eached by two o'clock, but for an accident, to convey passengers and the mails immediately to Wellsville, connecting with the train at that place for Cleveland, so as to put both there at ten o'clock on the evening of the same day, it keeps them lying over in Wheeling all the afternoon and night, till the next morning at eight o'clock, when they are put on board a boat more interested in freight than anything else, and which has so many places to stop at on the river, that it may or may not make the cars at Wellsville. The day we were on her, she was obliged to put us ashore at a station three miles below Wellsville, where so brief was the time allowed us, that some of the baggage was left on the shore. In this way, the mails from Wheeling to Wellsville, and places beyond, are thrown over regularly one day, and are liable to be thrown over two. Is it not shameful?

The mail routes need a complete revision. the mail contractors constant supervision, and the mail agents thorough overhauling. We special charge of the routes.

ARE WE APOLOGISTS FOR THE MEXICAN WAR! The Independent Democrat, Concord, N. H., ays that we have made "a very long and la ored apology for Mr. Corwin's whole course in accepting and holding a place in Fillmore's Cabinet." This is wholly untrue. Every reader of the National Era knows that we have never directly or indirectly excused, but have disapproved and lamented, the acceptance, by Mr. Corwin, of a Cabinet appointment.

We are pleased to see that the Independent Democratic Press of Ohio, generally, seems disposed to render justice to Mr. Corwin. It recgnises the fact that his position under Mr. Fillmore's Administration was antagonistic to the cause of Freedom, and it has manfully censured Mr. Corwin for occupying it-but it is too just o countenance groundless accusations against him, and too considerate to run down a man who has never intended to stand in the way of

We have a word now to say to those Free Soil papers that have given currency to Mr. Clay's Letter, and especially to the two papers that have censured us for correcting in it what. we knew to be erroneous statements. Are you aware that Mr. Clay, in that letter, indirectly justifies his participation in a war which he denounced as atrocious? that he gives endorsement to the clamor of the war-press about the phrase "bloody hands and hospitable graves?" and that he stigmatizes one of the noblest speeches ever made by Mr. Corwin in the Senate? He does all this, and yet you give it currency and sanction. For example, speaking of Mr. Corwin, he says-

"His now slaveholding friends will gather some idea of his abated ire, when they review his celebrated speech in the Senate, where he awarded me and other volunteers in Mexico, his aspirations of 'bloody hands and hospitable

teering in that war, as Mr. Corwin did in en tering Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet; but Mr. Corwin did not award him any such aspirations. He said, that if he were a Mexican, he would welcome the invaders of his country "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." And would not Mr. Clay have done the same thing, if he had been a Mexican? The sentiment embodied in this burning phrase of Mr. Corwin, is sanctioned as sacred by every American citizen wh believes in the right of self-defence. What sort of a welcome would we give to the invaders of our soil? The slang of selfish partisanship should receive no countenance from Mr. Clay or the Anti-Slavery press.

Again, he says—
"He aspired to lead the liberal party in these
States, by steady efforts which culminated in
his notorious Mexican war speech—which
sealed his career in that direction; for it outraged his opponents, and disgusted the true friends of freedom in these States—proved him friends of freedom in these States—proved him a mere partisan and politician, and not a statesman of enlarged and practical views, who only can embody into action the aspirations and dicta of the devotees of liberty—who, by their fanaticism and martyrdom, break down old forms and barriers to progress!"

The contrast here suggested between hi ourse, in enlisting in a foreign war, and Mr. Corwin's, in denouncing it, may gratify the War Party in this country, but we see not why it should be regarded with particular compla cency by the opponents of the war. And are they prepared to say that that wonderful speech of Corwin, in which he plead for justice and forbearnnee to a feeble foe, and appealed with thrilling vehemence to the magnanimity of this great country, "disgusted the true the Relay House. If it go to Baltimore, it votion to our Party blind us to the Principles on which it is organized.

Mr. Clay has many noble traits of cha acter, and is a daring advocate of Emanci From Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, pation in a slave State. But these facts afurgent appeals concerning the irregularity in unjust war, and cannot blind us to the impropriety of his referring, at this late date, to his action then, as praiseworthy. Despite all this, aind the time. Having failed to find out the of Freedom, just as we recognised Mr. Corwin's cause of this evil, we have laid the subject be- services to the same cause before he became a fore the Department, and trust to its energy to member of Mr. Fillmore's Administration, and

Man is greater than Party-his obligation

o'clock. If the mail agent neglect to take all, so far as this may be in his power. His them out at the Relay House and put them on political associate he may sustain, from merely the cars for Cumberland, of course they go to Baldmore, and are thrown over one day, neceshas no right to defame, from any motives whatsoever. Nay, more-when he sees him A few days since, having occasion to go to wrongfully accused, he is bound, at whatever

morning at three o'clock. We learned, further, may suffer. Party interest ought not to be

Towards Mr. Clay and Mr. Corwin we sus reach Pittsburgh some time the same day. So that, starting from here Monday morning at political associate, the other a political opposix o'clock, we should reach Pittsburgh the next Wednesday evening. Rapid travelling! tion to the other, injurious to his reputation:

Now mark—this stage line has a contract for we know them to be erroneous: should we parrying the mail to Pittsburgh from Cumber- hold our peace, because they are made by an

on the cars to Wheeling, which we should have Friendship; we will not sacrifice Justice to Party. As to being drawn into any controver which delayed us till four. We had supposed sy upon the matter, that is out of the question. If Mr. Clay feel aggrieved by anything we once put us on our way to Cleveland, but the ompany does not seem to understand its own our columns, and that will close the matter, as erests. Instead of having a steamboat ready our position cannot be made plainer or stronger

faith in the efficiency of playing 'possum" than give the following table:

In 1844, the Whig vote for Clay was 1,291,648
1848, Taylor, 1,362,248
1852, Scott, 1,383,573 From which it infers that the Whig party

has more vitality than ever. "The fact is," it continues, "the party was defeated by the divisions in its own ranks;" but it has learned says, "speaks of Seward as a Presidential hope the Post Office Department will turn its candidate, with a degree of complacency which attention to these matters. Much is to be has actually surprised us." It adds, naively hoped from the energy and fidelity of the Sec- enough, that "out of power, the Whigs are ond Assistant Postmaster General, who has always happy and united." What a pity that they do not know when they are well off! that they cannot be satisfied with their happiness and harmony, but will forever be rushing upon discord and misery!

We do not suppose the Tribune is "playing 'possum," as its cotemporary says; but we do not believe it is very profoundly impressed with the theory of the extinction of the party; for, we observe it takes pains to record every triumph of a Whig candidate, and manifests about as much complacency over such triumphs as it ever did. By the time another Presidential canvass shall have rolled round, the Tribune will probably lay its theory upon the table, and work as well as ever in the har-

seem resolved not to give up. They certainly have made quite a respectable fight lately in some of the Eastern States; in the West they are trying again to array their forces, and in the South they are as ardent as a Southern sun can make them. Tennessee Whigs, and North Carolina Whigs, and Virginia Whigs, are scandalized at the amalgamation in the Democratic body between Secessionists and Free-Soilers, and are profoundly impressed with the necessity of bringing good old-fashioned conservative Whigism to confront and confound such a vile combination; and the Whig press of the South sends forth from day to day words of hope and encouragement. The National Intelligencer traces precisely the etymology of the term Whig, from which it educes the lesson, that while time shall last, the Whig party will be a perpetual necessity. The Baltimore Patriot exclaims-" the Whigh party cannot die whilst constitutional liberty and the freedom of legislation lasts." (We are not responsible for the grammar of the sentence) The Fredericksburgh (Va.) Recorder congratulates its readers that the Whig party "came out of the last Presidential struggle with fewer drawbacks to its ultimate success than andria Whig bravely remarks that "the fire of persecution never yet repressed the zeal of men convinced that they were right, nor can the disaster of a Presidential campaign destroy the order and constancy of the Whig party.' And thus they act and talk, while the Tri-

defeated, but undone." Endeavors will be made to keep up a Whig organization; in some of the States it may chieve local victories; and that it will a tempt to marshal its adherents for another Presidential canvass, we have just as little doubt as we have that it will again be prostrated. The same elements of division that overthraw it last fall, will work against any future attempt to organize a National Whis party. It is impossible that the Portland Ad vertiser, the New York Tribune, the Newbury port Herald, and the Whigs they represen can ever unite heartily on the same platforn and candidate with the Washington Republic Nashville Whig, and Fredericksburgh Recorder. and the Whigs they represent. What is the use of mixing oil and water, of attempting to reconcile eternal contradictions? And vet the attempt will be made. Pride, prejudice, mere devotion to a name, traditional notions will tempt to the belief that some political alchemy may be discovered, that shall fuse them all into one harmonious compound. The Tribune sees now that this cannot be: but, refusing to unite either with the old or new Democracy, it will find itself, in 1856, utterly isolated, or again at the hopeless task of harmonizing ablute discords.

bune insists that the Whig party is " not only

AMERICAN WRITERS IN ENGLAND.

A friend writing to us from England says, that the genius and success of Mrs. Stowe have awakened in that country a great interest in American authorship; and that English publishers are constantly on the lookout for ome new production on this side of the Atlantic, to bring into their own market. This confirms the opinion expressed by us some weeks ago, that Mrs. Stowe has proved a publie benefactor to the literature of our country, by securing for it a position in the judgment of the world it had not before enjoyed. Captious critics among us may object to Uncle Tom's Cabin, as a work of art, and place it below the productions of other American authors; but the fact remains, that her book is the most successful one of the century—that her book has reached a circulation and created a sensation unprecedented in the Old World-and then, when it is remembered that it is an American book, the Old World won- al Convention is called to assemble at Rochesderg whether it has not been somewhat too in- ter, N. Y., on the 6th of July, 1853. The call different to the productions of the New. The result is, more attention is now, and will continue to be, paid to American authorship, so that what is really meritorious in it will stand a better chance of being appreciated abroad.

We notice that the house of Clarke, Beeton, & Co., Fleet street, London, has just republished "Manuel Pereira," by F. C. Adams, the when he work lately issued in this city by Buell & in error. Blauchard, the printers of the Era; and we have already stated that Mrs. Southworth has om one of the largest publishing houses in London, proposais ... tion of "Mark Sutherland."

Colonel Benton has gone to Kangas, to ac dress the people on the subject of the great National Road to the Pacific.

coarrying the mail to Pittsburgh from Cumber-land, and it takes about two days to perform the duty; when, by proper management, it could put it through in fourteen or fifteen hours! Why will the Post Office Department be thus trifled with?

Finding it necessary to change our route, we proceeded, Tuesday morning at three o'clock,

The Tribune of the 16th instant has an edi-

torial upon "The Use of a Whig Party." To our apprehension, there is more in the sub-stance than in the drift of it, more of the suggestive than of the demonstrative in it: The article is not superficial, but it is necertain— not insensible, but inconclusive; the argument The New York Tribune answers in the affirmative, and the Newburyport Herald takes the same ground. But this is not the position of the Whig press generally. The Portland (Me.) Advertiser, a liberal Whig paper, scouts the notion that the Whig party is extinct, and talls the Tribune that it fess to represent. This we take to be good for nothing, if meant for a complaint. The masses it (the Advertiser) has. It then proceeds to are exactly right in preferring the party with the true creed, whatever its practice may be, to that which contradicts their theory and forbids their hopes. Moreover, if such professing democracy must of necessity predominate in republics, there can be no use or wisdom in adhering to a mere opposition party. Mr. Greeley feels this, without seeing it very clearly or following it logically. He denies that it a lesson, and even the New York Express, it is the proper function of the Whig party to act as a snaffle upon the Democracy—he ever denies that the said Democracy needs any snaffle, for the reason, however, that if left to its own headway it will of necessity curb itself before it rushes into any irretrievable mischief A democratic party, then, we infer, is just the thing for a republic, as safe as it is inevitable and may be trusted in the long run to its own guidance and restraints. But such a conclu sion contains too much for Mr. G.'s purposes and position. He affirms, also, that "there generally will

be a formidable party adverse to this 'Democratic' array - less compact, less disciplined less malleable and manageable, yet still em bodying many elements of strength, and fre quently snatching victory from the confident grasp of its antagonist;" and, that he will generally act with it when he acts with any party. But how and why such an adverse organization should be maintained he does not undertake to explain, notwithstanding the caption of his article. The Boston Atlas and Journal clearly maintain that a Whig party exists, and exists of necessity, and that its at titude and function is opposition to the Democratic-its principles, a general negation-and its use, a snaftle, and nothing else. Mr. Greeley, in the last paragraph of the article we are noticing, as if answering a conclusion that presents itself to the reader, and writer, too, says, "but we do not imply that there is no function for and no need of a great party adverse to that which vaunts its superlative Democracy." That is the very hint on which to speak, but he gives us nothing of creed or platform, affirmative, constructive, positive, or efficient for the purposes of organization and action, except that "The proper antidote to Fillibusterism of all sorts is the urgent and vigorous advocacy

of the Pacific Railroad."!! In 1848, the Whig party threw away its platform, and declared General Taylor instead. In 1852, having none of its own, it siamesed the Democratic, gave up its identity and, in the Presidential contest, became extinct. Its history we know; it is an epitaph now. The adverseness and the adversity of the great adverse party, its perverseness and chapter of accidente; and now we want to

know what it is going to do about it. If it had been wise enough and good enough in its day of power to "throw away its votes occasionally, instead of its principles, or if it would but make up its mind to do so now. when great occasions demand, we could suggest a policy, prescribe an organization, and lend it a platform something broader than the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Greeley, if he cares, is welcome to know that the writer of this article profoundly re spects him, and generally agrees with him except in the matter of that impracticable ad erseness of his, which means nothing, and comes to nothing.

This extract from a letter of Washington was first published by Mr. Sumner, in his able constitutional argument on Slavery, delivered August 26th, 1852. [It should have been appended to the extracts from his writings, and will be appropriately placed in Facts for the THE CAPTIVE IN PATAGONIA; or, Life among the

People.] Mr. Sumper, in introducing it, said: While President of the United States, at the close of his Administration, Washington sought to recover a slave, who had fled to New Hampshire. His autograph letter to Mr. Whipple the Collector of Portsmouth, dated at Philadel-phia, 28th November, 1796, which I now hold in my hand, and which has never before seen the light, after describing the fugitive, and particularly expressing the desire of "her mis-tress," Mrs. Washington, for her return, em-ploys the following decisive language:

"I do not mean, however, by this request, the such violent measures should be used as would be ofte a more or biot, which might be the case in the has addingerits, or even unlasy sensation. her services altogether; and the example also, which is of infinite more importance.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Mr. Whipple, in his reply, dated at Portsmouth, December 22, 1796, an autograph copy of which I have, recognises the rule of Wash-

or which I have, recognized by your desire, send her to Alexandria, if it be practicable without the consequences which you except—that of exciting a riot or amb, or creating uneasy sensations in the minds of well-disposed persons. The first cannot be calculated beforehand; it will be governed by the popular opin in a of the moment or the directionary of the moment or the directionary be sought into and judged of by conversing with such person without discovering the occasion. So far as I hav had opportunity, I perseive that different sentiment are entertained on this subject."

The fugitive never was returned, but lived in freedom to a good old age, down to a very recent period, a monument of the just forbearance of him whom we aptly call the Father of

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—A colored Nation toms, and against the errors which support

The object of the Convention is to consider the condition of the colored people, and to consult as to the disposition of such funds as they may receive through Mrs. Stowe for educational purposes. They desire each delegate to bring an accurate statement of the number of colored inhabitants in his town or neighborhood; the amount of property owned by them; their business or occupation; the state of education; the number of children in attendance at school, &c. All colored churches literary and other societies, are invited to send at least ne, and not more than three, delegates to the

Unitarian Society at St. Louis, Mo., who were slavenolders, have lately emancipated their slaves. This is an example worthy of imitation by Christians of every name.

JESSE HUTCHINSON, one of the well-known week, at the water cure establishu

For the National Era HAYTI.

neiroled by the Southern seas, Mid skies forever fair,

And groves that wast their rich persume From ocean's charméd air, The fairest of the fairest isles In Nature's sylvan rest. Rises, a queen upon the wave, In festal beauty drest.

II.

Here groves that mock fair Tempe's vale Their fruit and blossoms yield, Here cypress woods and myrtle bowers Shadow the tropic field, Here happy birds with bright-hued wings Sail o'er the sunny lea. And here the clear blue mountain streams Run laughing to the sea.

But man despoils God's fairest works, Accounting to his heart
Less needful the pure smile of Heaven Than the fierce toils of art—
Accounting Nature's kindly voice
Less worthy of his ear,
Than the loud cry of battle shouts, And clash of sword and spear. IV. So, on these hills, once fresh and green,

War's signal fires glowed, And, mingling with the mountain The crimson torrents flowed; In every rocky pass and glen The ambushed formen hide.

And in the quiet inland bay

The Spanish galleons ride.

For shepherd's crook and herdsman's staff, And sound of tinkling bell, The bayonet and the bugle-call, And clash of sabres fell; Like vassals through the crowded mart, To sounds of martial strains The heroes of the battle led The chieftains bound in chains

To climes beyond the distant sea. Far from their tropic home, Where on the wild and snowy hills The deer and chamois roam, Where ice-topped mountains o'er the lake Its prisoned fetters keep, They lingured out their dreary lives, n dungeons cold and deep.

Yet God avenges all his own, And for each weary year A cry through all the lands shall rise From voices loud and clear; Too late for them the cry shall be, Whose days of toil are o'er— But for their sons the peals shall roll Along their wave-washed shore.

VIII. Leave Spain her victories garnered well, Her trophies and her name: Her Trocadero patriots still Swell high the roll of fame; Her streaming banners float as free Where Cadiz's white walls shine, And on her hills still bloom as fresh The olive and the vine.

Leave France the laurel and the crowns, Her palaces and towers, Her stately dames, her laughing maids, Her fields and sunny bowers; Through years of wealth, of joy, of peace, Heaven's blessings on her shine No more amid her festal wreaths The cypress branches twine.

And wheresoe'er, the wide earth round The flag of freedom waves. Whether o'er happy northern homes Or martyred patriots' graves, Let prayers and blessings wave the folds Of banners floating free. And leave the Haytien peasant still His Island in the sea.

Boston, May, 1853.

LITERARY NOTICES. THE HERR OF REDCLYFFE. By the author of "The of England," &c., &c. In two volumes. N. York D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Wash

If this book redeems the promise of its title it is sufficiently romantic. The author has faith in himself, to venture upon two volumes, of 314 pages each. It must be a work of uncommon merit that will, in these "fast times," secure readers for so long a "yarn." But we have heard it pronounced very good.

Giants. A Personal Narrative. By Benjamir Franklin Bourne. With illustrations. Boston Gould & Lincoln. For sale by Taylor & Maury,

From a hasty glance at these pages, we anticipate much pleasure and information from their perusal. We know so little of South American life, that a well-written narrative of personal adventure and observation must prove a most acceptable addition to our popular literature. The author says: "My story is a plain one- Robert M. Richardson, is full of alliteration, a simple record of facts." We like such books when they are well written. We would rather read a book of facts than some philosophie The first edition, we are told, was sold in six days-the second all engaged-the third is now in press, and the trade out of the city not | Crackerton" (dainty nommes des plume, are supplied.

This little book, at first intended as an offerng to the domestic missions of England, is now. in consequence of the author's removal to this country, published here, in the hope that those who are engaged in similar labors in this coun try "may sympathize with the brave men and women of the old land, whose devotion to the cause of human progress rises above every selfish interest, and whose untiring exertions in the good work they have chosen are almost unknown amid the more exciting movement of public life." The book is a pleasant narrative, and will repay a reading.

HARRY MUIR. A Story of Scottish Life. By th &c. In three volumes. New York: Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington, D. C. This is a story of real life. Everybody knows Harry Muir-a good-natured, it may rilliant, youth, who is not decidedly vici but has no power to resist temptation—who whose impulses are always generous and self-forgetful; but whose life, on the whole, in its pursuits and results, is full of selfishness. Alas! w many Harry Muirs break the hearts that love and would trust them, who yet hear with them, and suffer for and with them, to the bit-

The author of this very clever book for chilong been a successful teacher, and it is said his and all of them, except Henry Esmond, which long been a successful teacher, and it is said his pupils love him very dearly. If he so pleasant ly combines instruction with amusement in his classes, as he has done in these "Pleasant Pages," it must be quite a privilege to go to his school. "Moral Lessons," "Natural History," "Travelling," "Physical Geography," "History," and the spelling Bad spelling has been, through the spelling Bad spelling has been the spelli "Music," are all treated of separately, and yet so pleasantly arranged as to make each a relief to the other. The moral lessons are taught

by illustrative stories, just such as children love : while drawing, history, geography, and such studies, are made so attractive as to seem more like play than work. The object lessons are particularly interesting-in every family circle a class might be formed, and great instruction and amusement be derived from these

CHAMBERS'S REPOSITORY OF INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING PAPERS. With illustrations. Vol. 1, complete in itself. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. For

sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. This popular and attractive work is published by the Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburg. It is similar in character and style to the "Mis cellany," so well and favorably known in this country, and which reached the enormous cir. culation of more than eighty thousand copies in England. Arrangements have been made by the American publishers, by which they will issue the work simultaneously with the English edition, in two-monthly handsomely. bound 16mo volumes, of 260 pages each—to continue until the whole series is completed Each volume complete in itself-will be sold sold in sets or single volumes. We have formed a most favorable opinion of its character and contents. Like Dickens's Household Words, it combines fact and fiction in a manner well adapted to the popular taste. The leading article, "The Cotton Metropolis," we doubt not, is an "ower true tale." We give the table of contents, that our readers may see what the work promises to be:

The Cotton Metropolis; Australia and its Gold Regions; Helen Gray; Madame de Lévegné, her Life and Letters; the Rhine; Mina Block, the Face Model; the Pilgrim Fathers; Spirits of Paradise Lost.

THE CHILD'S FIRST HISTORY OF AMERICA. By the author of "Little Dora." New York: Appleton & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington,

This is an outline of the history of our country, from its discovery to the date of the Mexican war. We have not time to examine the book carefully, but are inclined to form a favorable opinion of the good sense and sound indgment of the author, who says, in speaking of the Mexican war, "War is only justifiable in defence of national honor or national rights: and we, not Mexico, were the aggressors."

LETTERS TO COUNTRY GIRLS. By Jane G. Swisshelm. New York : J. C. Riker. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Swisshelm has made this book just

what it professes to be, and that is no scant praise in this age of pretension. Country girls, and, indeed, town girls, will be none the worse for the piquant lessons she teaches. And they will have faith in her advice; for she writes like a woman who "knows whereof she affirms." Her long experience in Western country life has afforded her ample opportunities to accomplish herself in the various branches of domestic management, of which she discourses so racily and agreeably. We have seen something of life in the country, and can bear witness to the justice of her strictures. We hope the book will have the success it deserves.

ELLEN LINN. A Franconia Story. By the author of "The Rollo Books." New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington

The Franconian Stories are deservedly popular with young people. The graceful, simple, narrative style of the author is exceedingly pleasant. We know of some children, of larger bring back forcibly to the heart the joyous life of childhood. We doubt not that many a home circle is made glad by each new volume added

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON BOOK-KEEPING, by Schools. Containing four sets of books by single entry, and six sets by double entry. By S. W. Crittenden, Accountant, author of "An Inductive and Practical Book-Keeping," &c. Philadelphia: E. C. & J. Biddle. For sale as above

Mr. Crittenden has abundant testimony to the character of his work, from practical accountants in all our principal cities. This, we take it, is the very best introduction to the public he could possibly have. They unite in bestowing upon it their unqualified commendation. These gentlemen are book-keepers for the largest houses in the country, and their opinion is entitled to great consideration. Our own observation inclines us to the opinion that there is no branch of practical education so generally neglected as book keeping. Many young men are out of employment, this day who could have steady work and good wages, if they knew enough of accounts to keep the books of an establishment, decently. One important feature of the work is, its adaptation to common schools.

THE KNICKERBOCKER. May, 1853. This number is full, as usual, of good reading. "Men, Manners, and Mountains," by nothing else-such a jingle and sparkle-"music and morning," "hats and hauteur. But it is a pleasant picture of Baden-Badenone only wonders there is so much life among the stolid Dutch. "Peter Raggs" and Gi they not?) tell, each, pleasant stories. Some body writes a dirgo-like wail over poor Florence Lee-"Love lost Angel, Florence Lee"who died somewhere on the Mississippi river. "The Battle of Cerro-Gordo," a lyric of the modern conquest, by Captain Henry Coffee, U. S. Army, reminds one of Whittier's "Angels of Buena Vista." We are glad to see the Fudge Papers again; it is a good story. The Editor's Table is, as usual, well supplied with piquan and pungent condiments. readers must have! "The Bunkum Flag-staff, extry," discusses the "Dolphin" question

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. June, 1853. This number has a beautifully-illustrated article on the Rhine, and its scenery. T. Bu chanan Reid's "Palgrim of the Great St. Be nard" is also finely illustrated. THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.

learnedly, and satisfactorily-to itself.

The number before us, in an article upor Engraving and Printing on Copper, gives autiful fac simile of a copperplate line el graving, on wood.

JEAMES'S DIARY. A Legend of the Rhine, and Rebecca and Rowena. By Thackeray. New York Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Wash-

furnished us by Appleton & Co., of this author's prolific pen. He has been fearfully busy with ink and paper for a long time past, and, from the look of him when here, bids fair to keep the pen going for a good while yet. No author PLEASANT PAGES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE; or, Book of Home Education and Entertainment. By S. Prout Newcombe. With numerous illustrations. First American edition. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. For string. Mr. Thackeray's string is satire. This volume is a loud and long laugh at things. So ren must have a genius for teaching. He has was the one before it, and the one before that

Jeames has a genius for the misuse of good tion struggled for existence. That infant has English, and is so outrageously extravagant in word, and, after study, discovers the meaning in a roar of laughter-it is so nearly what it should be, and yet so wide of the correct. For instance, what is one going to do with "Frinstance?" Get the book and study.

THE RUSSIAN GRIND.

The question, "Have we an organ among us?" bids fair to become much vexed and exceedingly pertinacious. Difficult of consideration it is almost impossible to settle. A study of the music amounts to nothing, and leads to no conclusion. Your organ, well endorsed-it is no organ otherwise—may grind out whatever its constitutional disability creates, and be fast or slow, as the arm of the administrative troubadour is strong or weak. At one moment it may waken us with the merry strains of a "Manifest Destiny" quickstep, or lull us with the solemn breathings of "Auld Lang Syne" conservatism, or mix both, by way of variation, to show an execution exceedingly difficult, and mourned over for not being impossible. The nature of the music concludes nothing.

Is it endorsed? Ah! there's the rub; for

this President Pierce is a queer man. He may grease the organ, or he may smash it; but in the meanwhile, with a talent at silence-stubhorn as Louis Napoleon and deep as Talleyrand—he tells us a good deal of nothing. Some insist that the President has his doubts on this subject of a cours journal. That such a concern is necessary to some other Governments, none may question. The English are interest ad in the increase of the royal family; while the French are excitable upon the matter of a the French are excitable upon the matter of a boil in the small of Louis Napoleon's back, and, of course, a flunkey journal must be sustained

States are based upon antagonistic principles; but their relations have ever been of the most amicable kind. President Jackson, in an offito keep them advised. But as the children of our queens (God bless them!) speak for them.

we go to the study of the music. What pes-tiferous rogue set this question afloat? Had it not been broached, we might have marched on in quiet, well pleased and even victorious. But the subject is started, and, like a popular error, can't be killed, and won't die. We listen intently, and lo! such a quilt-work of discordant things come forth, that we are almost driven to the sad conclusion that the minstrel is but a patched fool, (look you,) and his instrument a

hen, ever produced such a startling variety as a brief statement of the character and spirit of our organ. The specimen of barn-yard fowl Das Volk, a new German publication, by K. alluded to, remarkable for her domestic quali- Heinzen, speaking somewhat favorably of its ties, (she was contented with her sphere,) was kept for hatching, and the owners were not always careful as to the quality of bird the old lady was called on to nurse into existence. If dorsed all the sentiments therein contained, or the owners were careless, the venerable hen was credulous and fond. Did a brood of quails sponsible for them. The correspondent, whose run away with shells on their backs, (your true progressives,) the old lady clucked her admira- a different view. His article pays a just tribprogressives,) the old lady checked her duffiled the first view. His article payer has the progressives, the old lady checked her duffiled the first view. His article payer has the first view. His article payer has a life processives, the first view. His article payer has a life processives, the first view. His article payer has a life processives, the first view. His article payer has a life processives, the first view. His article payer has the strutted admiringly upon the nank, and seemed to say, "Sweet chicks, don't they swim?" Or when her hatched goose (conservative) limited its exercise to standing solemnly on one leg in the Era.

That he has not sustained, and will not sustained, a a mud-puddle, she pronounced it, with an ad- To the Editor of the National Era:

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he neverd fun in , through Union (May 19, 1853) is the most remarkable, startling production we have yet met with in the paper; and that is saying much. An American journal—nay, now the so-called organ of the Democratic Administration—devotes nearly a column to an eulogy upon the Russian Government. A citizen of the United States, an editor, with malice aforethought, gives to the world a leaden column of praise of the purest, unmixed, dreary tyranny on the face of the earth—a Government, if such we may term it, that has founded its civilization on the grayes of murdered thousands, watered

tion struggled for existence. That infant has since grown to the stature of a giant, and, like a colossus, bestrides the continent of Europe. Its social development has been coincident with its growth in political power; its conquest in the realms of science, and art, and learning, have even surpassed the vast achievements of its armies. In the rapidity of its progress it has cutstripped every nation in Europe, and the United States alone can present a parallel to its wonderful career. In every element of national strength and happiness, Russia is great and prosperous beyond any other country of Europe. Its Government is more stable and efficient, and its people more contented, than any other; while in respect to political supremacy, it is universally recognised as the preponderating Power of the Old World. In the character of its rulers, Russia has been singularly fortunate. In energy of will, honesty of nurpose, and force of genius, they have for the most part presented a striking exception to the proverbial stupidity, cowardice, and meanness, of legitimate royalty. When we contemplate the policy of the Russian Government, through all the vicissitudes of its history, we are struck as much by the immense genius as by the colossal ambition of its monarchs. If the internal administration of the Government be conducted with anything of the skill and energy which characterize its foreign policy, we need be at no loss to comprehend the devoted loyalty and patriotism of the nation. And we have a right to infer, from the consummate ability of the Russian diplomacy, that its Government manifests no want of genius in conducting the domestic concerns of the Empire. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the Russian Government in an abstract view, it is idle to deny the energy of its administration, and its perfect adaptation to the condition of the nadeny the energy of its administration, and its perfect adaptation to the condition of the na-tion. The destruction of Moscow, the most heroic display of unconquerable patriotism which history records, illustrates the devotion of the people to their country and its institu-

tions.

The Governments of Russia and the United our queens (God bless them!) speak for themselves, and as all our Louis Napoleons are in the penitentiary, a snob gazette would be a bore; for we are not violently concerned upon the subject of either boils or babies. Are these your sentiments, President Pierce?

President Pierce makes no answer; and back was go to the study of the music. What pessions are in the end of the Emperor Alexander. Indeed, strange as it may seem to theorists of the "Ormuzd and Ahriman" school, this chivalrous Emperor entertained an admiration for American institutions. It was his friendly mediation that initiated the negotiation which resulted in the treaty of Ghent, and it was by the architecture that the citizens of the Nouth got. Emperor shares the feelings and opinions his predecessor; and we have every reason to believe that the United States and Russia will consolidate and perpetuate their friendly rela-tions by the same just and pacific policy which has regulated their intercouse in times past.

OUR "BOASTED CONSTITUTION"

A week or two since, an intelligent friend furnished for our column of Literary Notices ion at their precocious activity. Did a flock ute to our Constitution, and forcibly vindicates

mirable cackle, "masterly inactivity." Only once was the feathered dame startled into wonder, and that happened when a mischievous urchin put under her an egg that, hatched out, grew into a buzzard. To carry out the comparison: our neighbor, on last Thursday, produced something very like a buzzard.

Jesting aside, the leader of last Thursday's Union (May 19, 1853) is the most remarkable, startling production we have yet met with in

Service stands of the control of the

for it? Would he reduce the power of the Government? Probably that would not be his recommendation; for I have observed that all European democrats by profession are in favor of very strong Governments, only contending that its powers shall be exercised in a particular manner — forgetting that, from the very nature of things, the possession of power begets abuse of power. It would be easy enough to revolutionize our Government, by the abrogation of our "boasted Constitution," if we could only agree to it; but it would be simply impossible to erect anything else that

if we could only agree to it; but it would be simply impossible to erect anything else that would satisfy a majority, or a quarter or a tenth of us, as well as what we now have.

In conclusion: In the same number of the Era in which you comment upon Heinzen's pamphlet, you hold the editors of the Intelligencer to a just responsibility for publishing, without dissent, a trashy communication, assailing the noble Ordinance of 1787, which was probably the joint production of Rufus King, Nathan Dane, Howell of Rhode Island, and Thomas Jefferson, and not, by any means, of the latter exclusively. (See Journals of the Congress of the Confederation.) Agreeing with you, that no editor can give publicity, with impunity, to such false and pernicious sentiments as are expressed in that article, I, think your own accountability, for giving currency to own accountability, for giving currency to Heinzen's unfounded attack upon the Constitution is just as clear; and I respectfully ask leave to enter upon your columns this protest against the same.

SPEECH OF HON, JOHN P. HALE,

To the Editor of the National Era: Taking up your paper of March 3d, to read Mr. Hale's Speech in the Senate of February 15th, I have read, for the first time, the following extraordinary passage: "Sir, I desire to be always on the side of my country. I desire that she may be always right; but whether she is right or wrong, I am always with her and for her? Is it possible? Did John P. Hale really utter such a sentiment? It is, in substance, the same sentiment uttered by the late Comthe same sentiment uttered by the late Commodore Decatur, in a toast, I think, that horrified almost every truly virtuous mind, when it was first promulgated. Has HALE, the leader and champion of the Free Democracy, copied, at this day, the atrocious sentiment of that brave but unserupulous man? If so, I shall deeply regret it. Will you explain, and inform your readers whether there has not been some mistake or error in the matter?

It is true that the passage quoted is followed by these words: "I believe it is the first duty of patriotism, when we find the country wrong, to endeayor to set her right; and when we find that she is going in a direction which is

to endeayor to set her right; and when we find that she is going in a direction which is likely to place her in a wrong position, she is entitled to our best efforts to put her in a different direction." Very true, but this is obviously quite different from the sentiment objected to.

An Inquirer. ected to.

An Inquirer.

We all know Mr. Hale, and if his public

pled party under foot. On the question of the Mexican war, he withstood by word and act uniformly and unflinchingly, the entire action of the Government. His enemies cannot point

of his country, and that she should always be right; but that, whether she were right or more power than another, or that A has a better right, so far as the first "taking up" of

right; but that, whether she were right or brong, he would "always be with her and for her," we understood him to mean just what the Christian poet, Cowper, meant, in relation to his country, when he exclaimed, "England, with all thy faults, I love thee still."

Should his country be in the wrong, he would not desart her; he would be "with her and for her," not to encourage or sustain her wrong doing, but to bring her back to the right, and save her, if possible, from the congequences of her evil works. That he meant this, is shown by the context; for he says immediately, "it is the first duty of patriotism, when we find the country wrong, to endeavor to set her right;" and this was the way he would be with her and for her—strengthening her when right, holding her back when wrong.

This is the true meaning of his deplacation. But, as "An Inquirer" may not be satisfied with our interpretation, we respectfully ask Mr. Hale, for the gratification of his numerous friends, to be his own interpreter.

The same may reasons which might be assigned why the division of the State will not take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon, but I shall only notice two take place soon to term at the first twanter right, and stone the content of the miners was seen

Green & Scott, auctioneers, on Pennsylvania avenue, for \$330. The public sale of human beings at the National Capital is disgraceful;

The French demands on the Government of the Sandwich Islands are:

1. That the duties on brandies shall be reduced from \$2 to \$1.50 per gallon.

2. That the prohibition on the introduction of spirituous liquors by whale ships shall not be enforced against French whalers.

3. That a board of superintendence be appointed for each religion; that Catholic schools be under the sole control of Catholic inspectors; and that the fund arising from the school tax be proportionally divided between Catholics and Protestants.

be sufficiently high to become an absolute pro-hibition to the importation of the said articles.

FACTS ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

NEAR CARLISLE, PA., May 11, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: In the Era of last week, I no ticed an interesting letter over the signature of "Bryant," which, being from California, as there are many who are disposed to doubt of local sketches and descriptions from that State of "excitements," I wish to speak of not that I can say anything that he has not not that I can say anything that he has not said, or add to the interest of his theme, but that I am anxious to establish the truth of his opistle. Having but lately returned from California, where I spent two years, during which time there was a wide scope of observation to a "looker on," and ample means of acquiring a knowledge of men's feelings in regard to political movements, I feel constrained to verify his assertions; and I know of men to true of his assertions; and I know of no one topic of general and public conversation, in whose discussion there was so intense interest manifested as that of land monopoly. There is, probably, no country where there is a more bitter hatred and stern opposition to a concentrated power, and a more decided resolution to have the principles of liberty and equal rights perof the Government. His enemies cannot point to an act of his public life, since his connection with the Anti-Slavery party, in which he sacrificed his known convictions of right to the demands of an inconsiderate patriotism.

We summit that when such a man gives utterance to an ambiguous declaration, justice and common sense dictate a construction in accordance with his whole life. When he said that he desired to be always on the side of his country and that the should always he

It is folly to say that our representatives are not responsibile. The system of responsibility to the people is as perfect as it can be made, it will be seen that upward four kundred persons have lost their we except the Senate. The President may do ward four kundred persons have lost their will condemn him in less than four years, if he does. The House of Representatives may err; but it must be renewed every two years, and each member returns to his appropriate tract of country and division of the people, to be condemned or applauded. It is hard to reach the Senate, collectively, but each individual member must render an account every six years; and if it be not satisfactory, he must return to private life. And the whole complexion of the Senate has, before now, been changed on a single question, by the will of the people, and may be again.

But, suppose this particular representative sweet and fifty for it? Would he reduce the power of the Government? Probably that would not be his recomment? Probably that would not be his recomment? It was a few more and river steamers, 367; on railroads, for the sustem mow acting in the settlement of features mow acting in the settlement of old grants, of which he has the busines as subject that be satisfaction. It is fine memory, and his evitem mow acting in the settlement of old grants, of which he he subject when he satisfactions in the subject his from place to lat from place to late from place to the subject that be said sufficient. In this, I think he is entirely said sufficient. In this, I think he is entirely and claims for old grants, of which he he subject that be said sufficient. In this, I think he is entirely and sufficient. In this, I think he is entirely and sufficient. In this, I think he is entirely and sufficient. In this, I think he is entirely and sufficient. In this, I think he is entirely and sufficient. In this, I think he is entirely and sufficient. In this

For the National Era. DR. DANIEL DRAKE—A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE

beings at the National Capital is diagraceful; and we are pleased to see that the practice is discountenanced by our citizens.

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FRANCE AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The French demands on the Government of the Sandwich Islands are:

1. That the duties on brandies shall be reduced from \$2 to \$1.50 per gallon.

2. That the prohibition on the introduction of spirituous liquors by whale ships shall not be enforced against French whalers.

3. That a board of superintendence be appointed for each religion; that Catholic isohools be under the sole control of Catholic inspectors; and that the fund arising from the school lice and Protestants.

The claims are based upon the treaty of 1846, of which the second article guaranties to French residents in the islands the same rights and privileges which are now, or which hereafter may be, granted to the subjects of the most favored nation. Article six declares that French productions shall not be perchibited or subjected to a duty greater than five per cent. ad valorem—except in the cases of wines, brandies, and spirituous liquors, which may be subjected to an equitable duty, which the Government of the islands may see fit to impose, on condition that this duty shall never be sufficiently high to become an absolute prohibition to the importation of the said articles.

In the excitement of this bustling age, and amid the restless pursuit of wealth, fame, and pleasure, there is danger that the deeds of the worthy men who led the way in the settlement of these Western States may be forgotten, and their achievements, sepecially if they were in the peaceful pursuits of science, education, or philanthropy, puss from the minds of the generation now on the stage of atoin. It is due to their fame that the young of the most of the Northwest, it is true, present no startling or even remarkable incidents to embellish the page of history. Having pursued the even tenor of their way in the ordinary avocations of life, they have left to their children the inheritance of a good example of ho

lute will—who marked out a path for themselves, and devoted their powers perseveringly to the advancement of the physical or moral interests of society—men fitted by native talent or education to take a leading part in the great enterprises which mould the principles and habits of the age. Such were some of the gealous pioneers of Methodism, who in despite of every obstacle, and amid all kinds of paril, consider a geolutaly and successfully the banner. carried resolutely and successfully the ban of the Cross to the very outposts of civilization. Such in another sphere, was the late Judge Burnet—a man who needed only the opportu-nity, wherever his lot might have been cast, to develop the fine traits of his naturally strong develop the fine traits of his naturally strong intellect. Such, in yet a different field, to some degree, was Daniel Drake. Gifted by nature above ordinary men, enriching his mind by constant reading and close observation in almost every department of science, he devoted the constant reading to the advancement of the all his energies to the advancement of the highest interests of society. To do good, was the leading principle of his nature; to live for

his friends, for his country, and for mankind, his daily practice.
Dr. Drake was born at Plainfield, New Jersey, October 20, 1785. His parents removed to the West when he was less than three years old, and settled in Mason county, Kentucky. old, and settled in Mason county, Kentucky. His early education was made up by two or three quarters' schooling in Dilworth's Spelling Book, and the acquisition of a knowledge of Arithmetic to the "Double Rule of Tarce." At fifteen years of age, he left his father's farm near Agayaville, and came to this city to study medicine with Dr. Goforth. This was in December, 1800. At that time a few log cabins, protected from the incursions of the Incabins, protected from the incursions of the Indians by the garrison at Fort Washington, (which was in the town), marked the site of the present Queen City of the West. There was then but one log-house between Columbia

(which was in the town,) marked the site of the present Queen City of the West. There was then but one log-house between Columbia and what is now the eastern limits of Cincinnati, (a distance of six miles;) all the southeastern part of the city was then a frog pond, and the valley of Deer Creek a dark raving covered with forest trees.

As an evidence of the high spirit which animated the future professor, it may be stated that he attended the medical lectures of the University of Pennsylvania in early manhood, reaching Philadelphia, nearly a thousand miles distant, (a great undertaking then,) through an almost uninhabited wilderness, with nearly exhausted finances. There he attended the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Rush, and was the first medical graduate from the Mississippi valley. At the close of the session, young Drake asked to be examined for his "degree." The reply was, "students must attend two courses of lectures before they can be examined for the degree of M. D.; such is the invariable rule." He rejoined, stating the poverty of Western pioneers, the immense distance of his home, and the ruggedness and uncivilized character of the country between Cincinnati and Philadelphia; said he asked no favors; let a rigid examination take place, and if he was not qualified in full, he would he content to cont rigid examination take place, and if he was not qualified in full, he would be content to go back without his diploma. His spirit conquer-ed, and he gained his degree with high honors.

THERE DATE LATER FROM EXHORD.

THERE DATE LATER FROM EXHORD.

THERE DATE LATER FROM EXHORD.

The debtase of the country between Cincinnatian and the properties of the properties and many the properties and the state of the properties and the

ters and labors of his companions of by-gone years.

The Commercial Hospital at this place owes more to him than to any one besides. He was the most indefatigable of its originators; pressed its importance upon the Legislature, and persevered in his efforts until he saw it chartered and established. He introduced the Temperance enterprise in the West, by delivering in 1827 a discourse on the subject, advocating total abstinence from ardent spirits as a beverage, on the same grounds that Doctor Beecher had taken at the East. This lecture was delivered in the Court House on the aftermoon of a warm day in summer, and attracted much attention at the time, his views being considered novel, as it was then the general custom among all classes of society to drink "in moderation." It was printed in pamphlet form, and the writer of this sketch, then a boy, well remembers the sensation produced by the lecture, and its being a common topic of conversation. From that period to his death, Dr. Drake continued one of the most earnest advocates of total abstinence principles, both in his instructions and his personal example.

While a Professor in Transylvania University, Ky., Dr. Drake became acquainted with Henry Clay, and in the canvase of 1824 he warmly advocated with his pen the election of the great Kentuckian to the Presidency. He was one of the few personal friends to whom Mr. Clay confided his intention of voting for Mr. Adams, in case the choice between him and General Jackson was thrown into the House of Representatives. He was a Whig in his political views, but was not a politician, being too much absorbed in other and more congenial pursuits to meddle in party politics.

The first Episcopal Church in Cincinnati was organized at the house of Dr. Drake, in 1815; and with that religious body he ever after sympathized, though he did not become a communicant until 1840. From that time till his death he was a most efficient member of the church, taking a deep interest and a prominent part in its various agencies of pract

terprise.

In domestic life, the strength of his affection and all the finest traits of the heart were strongly exhibited. In 1806 he married Harriet Lisson, a neice of Gen. Mansfeld, one of the early settlers in Obio. With her ha lived nearly twenty years, exhibiting towards her a strength of devotion seldom equalled—never exceeded. From her death he lived a widower, exceeded. From her death he lived a widower, ever sorrowing over her memory. Three of his children, now with families, were the objects of his constant solicitude. With his two daughters he lived at the time of his death, and left them with the example of a life full of usefulness, and a hope beyond it "full of interestible." immortality.' Dr. Drake was a man of great activity of

Dr. Drake was a man of great activity of mind: there are very few men that have been more so. He could never be ille for a day. When not engaged in practice, he was preparing or delivering his lectures, or writing for the press, or engaged in forwarding some new enterprise. Never could he be contanted to "lie up" and rest from lahor in the decline of life. It was this ceaseless activity, leading him to too close and arduous study, that brought on a disease of the brain, and terminated his life. He was equally at home with the pen or in the desk, and alike laborious in investigation and in preparing his compositions for the public. His early associations with the woods and fields led him to love the study of Nature, and to cultivate a taste for the natural sciences. He was yet more a student of Man, and his wants, both

a mere theorizer, he was eminently practical in his views, and, however he may have erred in judgment at times, his aims were for the good of his fellow men. In intention he was a true-hearted philanthropist.

Such, in a flow words, was the character of this distinguished physician, naturalist, writer, and orator, of original mind and varied attainments, and untiring devotion in the path of duty. In him, Cincinnati has lost one of har most substantial and large-hearted banefactors. The loss of such a man has no reparation but in the path of duty in the path of duty.

Peroted to Phrenology. Physiology, Mechanism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence—profusely illustrated with engravings. Every family, and especially all young men and women, should have a copy. Published monthly, at one dollar a year. All letters should be post paid, and directed to FOWLERS & WELLS, Clinton Hall.

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The above work is a delineation of the scenes and incidents connected with the imprisonment, in 1852, of Manuel Pereira, steward of the British brig Janson, in the jail of Charleston, S. C.

The following notice of this work is copied from the National Era of February 17:

"The above is the title of a work new in press, founded upon that infamous statute of South Carolina, by which her citizens claim a right to imprison colored scamen, of all nations, and even those cast upon their shores in distress. We have perused the book in advance of its publication, and find that it gives a life-like picture of Pereira, the vessel in which he sailed, the storms she encountered, and her wrecked condition when brought into the port of Charleston, S. C.; together with the imprisonment of Pereira, several seamen belonging to the New England States, and two French seamen; the prison regimen, character of the Charleston police, and the mendacity of certain officials, who make the law a medium of peculation. The work is replete with incidents of Southern life and character, pointing Southerners to the things that cell for correction at their own hands, with a force that cannot be mistaken. The work is written by one who has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the South, and cannot fail to interest alike the general reader, commercial man, and philanthropist."

Any newspaper riascring the above advertisement, and sending a copy containing it to Buell & Blanchard, Washington, D. C., will have a copy of the work sent it, postage paid. Address

BUELL & BLANCHARD, Washington, D. C.

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CT Another Musical, Journal.—The subscribers also publish The Mostkly Musical Gasette, an elegant journal of eight pages, each number containing four pages of music, (making forty-eight pages a year.) and a press valety of interesting musical reading matter. The Monthly Musical Gasette is designed for the especial benefit of the chousands of music-lovers whose musical knowledge and tastes demand easy and simple musical the most actual of twenty, gets an extra copy for his trouble. Address Dyar & Willis.

N. H.—Clergymen will be supplied with The Musical Musical Gusette at twenty-five cents a year.

**a, Regents wanted to obtain aubscribers for the abovennamed publications. Liberal c THE MUSICAL WORLD AND TIMES,

on the lat of January, 1983.

MARLBORO' HOTEL.

PEMPERANCE HOUSE. JENKS & PARKS, No. 1, 229 Washington street, Boston. C. W. JENKS.

March 20—lys J. A. PARKS.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

AM still engaged in the prosecution of claims against the Government. Such of the soldiers of the Riexican war, or their heira, as have filed claims to bounty land, and had them enspended or rejected, or who have not applied, will de wall to open a correspondence with me, as I can obtain their land in a most every instance. There are about 15,000 such claims on the in the Pension Office, nearly every one of which

bearted philanthropist.
Such, in a flow words, was the character of this distinguished physician, naturalist, writer, and orator, of original mind and varied attainments, and untiring devotion in the path of duty.

In him, Cincinnati has lost one of her most substantial and large-hearted benefactors. The loss of such a man has no reparation but in the hope that, guided and enlightened by his example, many among the young of the present generation may emulate his virtues, and tread the same path of self-devotion to all the best interests of mankind. For ourselves, we can only lament the star that is set on this hemisphere, to rise no more. And yet, of that star may we not say, his

"Morning high and higher shines, To pure and perfect day."

Cincinnati, May 18, 1853.

The steamer Africa arrived at New York on May 19th.

The debate in Parliament on the rocket

and orator, of original mind and varied attainments, and orator, of orders, and order or order and cotton goods, and attread the same path of self-devotion to all the best interests of mankind. For ourselves, we can only lament the star that is set on this hemisphere, to rise no more. And yet, of that star may we not say, his

"Morning high and higher shines, To pure and perfect day."

The Avery Sating Machine Company have particular another or orders addressed to CHARLES NETTLETTON, 251 Broadway, New York, will receive prompt attention.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MANUAL OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

Being a Compilation from the Writings of Washington, Iefferson, Madison, and others, whose names are consecrated in the affections of the Southern People—the Debates in the Federal and State Conventions which framed and ratified the Constitution of the United States—those which occurred in the first Congresses which sat during the Administration of General Washington—and extracts from the Debate in the Virginia Legislature in 1832; with various letters, judicial decisions, &c.

Encouraged by this success, and by the daily progress of that luminous and benign spirit of liberty which is diffusing itself throughout the world, and humbly hoping for the continuance of the divine blessing on our labors, we have ventured to make an important addition to our original plan, and do therefore earnestly solicit the support and assistance of all who can feel the tender emotions of sympathy and compas-sion, or relish the exalted pleasure of benefi-

human nature, that its very extirpation, if not performed with solicitous care, may sometimes

performed with solicitous care, may sometimes open a source serious evils.

The unhappy man, who has long been treated as a brute animal, too frequently sinks beneath the common standard of the human species. The galling chains that bind his body, do also fetter his intellectual faculties, and impair the social affections of his heart. Acoustomed to move like a mere machine, by the will of a master, reflection is suspended; he has not the power of choice, and reason and conscience have but little influence over his conduct, because he is chiefly governed by the passion of fear. He is poor and friendless, perhaps worn out by extreme labor, age, and disease.

ease.
Under such circumstances, freedom may of-

cial to society.

Attention to emancipated black people, it is therefore to be hoped, will become a branch of our national police; but, as far as we contrib-ute to promote this emancipation, so far that attention is evidently a serious duty incumbent on us, and which we mean to discharge to the

on us, and which we mean to discharge to the best of our judgment and abilities.

To instruct, to advise, to qualify those who have been restored to freedom, for the exercise and enjoyment of civil liberty, to promote in them habits of industry, to furnish them with employments suited to their age, sex, talents, and other circumstances, and to procure their children an education calculated for their future situation in life—those are the great outlines of the annexed plan, which we have adoptture situation in life—those are the great out-lines of the annexed plan, which we have adopt-ed, and which we conceive will essentially promote the public good, and the happiness of these our hitherto too much neglected fellow-

A plan so extensive cannot be carried into execution without considerable pecuniary resources, beyond the present ordinary funds of the society. We hope much from the generosity of enlightened and benevolent freemen, and will gratefully receive any donations or subscriptions for this purpose, which may be made servant, Pemberton, Chairman of our Committee of

Signed, by order of the Society,
B. Franklin, President. Philadelphia, November 9, 1789.

On the Slave Trade. Dr. Franklin's name, as President of the Dr. Franklin's name, as President of the Abolition Society, was signed to the memorial presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 12th of February, the United States, on the 12th of February, 1789, praying them to exort the full extent of power vested in them by the Constitution, in discouraging the traffic of the human species. This was his last public act. In the debates to which this memorial gave rise, several attempts were made to justify the trade. In the Federal Gazette of March 25th, 1790, there appeared an essay, signed "Historicus," written by Dr. Franklin, in which he communicated a speech, said to have been delivered in the Divare of Algiers in 1687, in corporition to the prevae of said to have been delivered in the Divan of Algiers, in 1687, in opposition to the prayer of the petition of a sect called Erika, or Purists, for the abolition of piracy and slavery. This pretended African speech was an excellent parody of one delivered by Mr. Jackson, of Georgia. All the arguments, urged in favor of negro slavery are applied with equal force to justify the plundering and enslaving of Europeans. It affords, at the same time, a demonstration of the futility of the arguments in defence of the slave trade, and of the strength of mind and ingenuity of the author, at his advanced period of life. It furnishes, too, a no less convincing proof of his power of imitating the style of other times and nations, than his celebrated Parable against Persecution. And as the latter led many persons to search the caused many persons to search the bookstores and libraries for the work from which it was said to be extracted.—Dr. Stuber.

To the Editor of the Federal Gazette;
Sin: Reading last night in your excellent
paper the speech of Mr. Jackson in Congress
against their meddling with the affair of slawery, or attempting to mend the condition of
the slaves, it put me in mind of a similar one
made about one hundred years since, by Sidi
Mehemet Ibrahim, a member of the Divan of
Algiers, which may be seen in Martin's account of his consulship, anno 1687. It was
against granting the petition of the sept called
Erika, or Purists, who prayed for the abolition
of piracy and slavery, as being injust. Mr. Jackson does not quote it; perhaps he has not seen To the Editor of the Federal Gazette ; of piracy and slavery, as being injust. Mr. Jackson does not quote it; perhaps he has not seen it. If, therefore, some of its reasonings are to be found in his elequent speech, it may only show that men's interests and intellects operate and are operated on with surprising similarity in all countries and climates, whenever they are under similar circumstances. The African's speech, as translated, is as follows:

are under similar circumstances. The African's speech, as translated, is as follows:

"Allah Bismillah, &c., God is great, and Muhamet is his Prophet.

"Have these Erika considered the consequences of granting their petition? If we cease our cruises against the Christians, how shall we be furnished with the commodities their countries produce, and which are so necessary for us? If we forbear to make slaves of their people, who, in this hot climate, are to cultivate our lands? Who are to perform the common labors of our city and in our families? Must we not, then, be our own slaves? And is there not more compassion and more favor due to us, as Mussulmen, than to these Christian dogs? We have now above fifty thousand slaves in

beggars in our streets, or suffer our proporties to be the prey of their pillage? For men acoustomed to alevery will not work for a livelihood, when not compelled. And what is there so pitiable in their present condition? Were they not slaves in their own countries?

"Are not Spain, Portugal, France, and the Italian States, governed by despots, who hold all their subjects in slavery, without exception? Even England treats its sailors as slaves, for they are, whenever the Government pleases, seized, and confined in ships of war, condemned not only to work, but to fight, for small wages, or a mere subsistence, not better than our slaves are allowed by us. Is their condition, then, made worse by their falling into our hands? No; they have only exchanged one slavery for another, and, I may say, a better—for here they are brought into a land where the sun of Is lamism gives forth its light, and shines in full

of General Washington—and extracts from the Debate in the Virginia Legislature in 1832; with various letters, judicial decisions, &c.

BY DANIEL R. GOODLOE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[CONTINUED.]

DR. FRANKLIN'S WORKS, VOL. II.

An Address to the Public, from the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of Slavery, and the relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bondage.

It is with peculiar satisfaction we assure the friends of humanity, that, in prosecuting the design of our association, our endeavors have proved successful, far beyond our most sanguine expectations.

Encouraged by this success, and by the daily progress of that luminous and benign spirit of

for the future. Bozales, or "muzzled ones"—Africans who cannot say from whence they came—will be henceforth, as heretofore they

have been. Cuban slaves to all intents and pur-

poses, when once within the island. That they may be safely landed will be our care. We must support our captains in their contempt of the foreign squadrons. We must let the world know that whatever is done under the Ameri-

than such miserable attempts to make "our national honor" a cloak to cover our secret dis

like of all efforts against slavery, if not a shield

Havana is a ridiculously expensive place. In

London or Paris one may spend vast sums of money, if he likes and is able, in the purchase of ephemeral satisfactions and magnificent trifles; but the satisfactions, however expensive, will probably be satisfactory, and the trifles,

however trivial, certainly magnificent; whereas

in Havana one must pay the price of luxuries for mere necessities, and those poor of their

tioch or Damascus, to Ancona or Brindisi, rather than to Havana. At his hotel he will

have to pay more than at the best houses in New York; and if he has ever scolded his land-lord at the Astor, the St. Nicholas, the New

York, or the Clarendon, for putting him up stairs beyond the reach of bells and waiters.

and in a room so small that he must go out of

the window to get into bed, he will experience

severe mental remorse when he learns that the second bed in his large, airy, Havana chamber

from the Chagres boat, and dying with the isthmus fever, may be laid by his side, in the comfortable double bed which he had thought-

day which I pass alone in this chamber of mine is as dear to me as if I were a respited oriminal, uncertain of the morrow. A caravanserai

uncertain of the morrow. A caravanserai were better than this state of things. I would rather bring my bed with me, knowing that I should have a place apart, wherein to lay it privately and peacefully, than sleep on down after this most primitive fashion. It is very picturesque, no doubt, and reminds one of the Posadas in Don Quixotte; but it "likes me not?" and in a country with reilreads is not to

not," and in a country with railroads is not to be tolerated. Let us have either one thing or the other. If we must sleep four in a room, let us travel on mules exclusively a franc-etrier,

and dine every day under the trees with strolling actors. But it does not harmonize, to have

but havans is not only an expensive place; it is an unwholesome one within the walls. The harbor having only one narrow entrance, the waters are very stupid and sluggish. All the blandishments of this beautiful moon are thrown away on their inert mass. They lie

lazily motionless, like a great tortoise, and gorge themselves on the offal of the city. Here is one source of disease. Then the city walls,

which could keep out nothing else, keep out the blessed air of Heaven, which is thus constrained to blow over the city, and not through it. If

to protect and encourage the slave trade?

to establish a good Government; and the wild Arabs would soon molest and destroy or again enslave them. While serving us, we take care to provide them with everything, and they are treated with humanity. The laborers in their own country are, as I am well informed, worse fed, lodged, and clothed. The condition of most of them is, therefore, already mended, and requires no further improvement. Here their lives are in safety. They are not liable to be impressed for soldiers, and forced to cut one another's Christian throats, as in the wars of their own countries. If some of the religiousmad bigots, who now tease us with their silly petitions, have in a fit of blind zeal freed their slaves, it was not generosity, it was not humanity, that moved them to the action—it was from a conscious burthen of a load of sins, and a hope, from the supposed merits of so good a work, to be excused from damnation:

"How grossly are they mistaken to suppose slavery to be disallowed by the Alcoran! Are not the two precepts, to quote no more, 'Masters, treat your slaves with kindness; Slaves, serve your masters with cheerfulness and fidelity,' clear proofs to the contrary! Nor can the plundering of Infidels be in that sacred book forbidden, since it is well known from it, that God has given the world, and all that it contains, to his faithful Mussulmen, who are to enjoy it of right as fast as they conquer it. Let us, then, hear no more of this detestable proposition, the manumission of Christian slaves, the adoption of which would, by depreciating our lands and houses, and thereby depriving so many good citizens of their properties, create universal discontent, and provoke insurrections, to the endangering of Government, and producing general confusion. I have, therefore, no doubt the endangering of Government, and producing general confusion. I have, therefore, no doubt but this wise council will prefer the comfort and happiness of a whole nation of true believers, to the whim of a few Erika, and dismiss

their petition."

The result was, as Martin tells us, that the Divan came to this resolution: "The doctrine, that plundering and enslaving the Christians is unjust, is, at best, problematical; but that it is the interest of this State to continue the practice, is clear; therefore, let the petition be rejected."

And it was rejected accordingly. And since like motives are apt to produce in the minds of men like opinions and resolutions, may we not, Mr. Brown, venture to predict, from this account, that the petitions to the Parliament of England for abolishing the slave trade, to say nothing of other Legislatures, and the debates upon them, will have a

I am, sir, your constant reader, and humble HISTORICUS. TO BE CONTINUED. FAMILIAR LETTERS FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, March 9, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era: It is sad to think how much of our national sensitiveness is lodged in the "Peculiar Institu-tion." I have never heard that, during the time when the pirates of the Caribbean sea were ravaging these West Indian waters, an American vessel of suspicious rig, appearing in a suspicious neighborhood, was allowed to pass unchallenged by any English man of war that appened to meet her, or that our national sus-septibilities took fire at the discharge of their Then we sincerely wanted to be rid of the annoyance and saved from the loss to which the noyance and saved from the loss to which the pirates subjected our conmerce. That form of piracy was hateful in our eyes. But now, things have changed. The only pirates that infest these waters now, are the slavers, and, though we quite agree with the rest of mankind in denouncing the slave trade as piracy, still we have a gentle way of dealing with slavers, and our dislike of the business is rather general to the trade than particular to these very orten of American build, and that slaving captains and crews are not unfrequently of American extraction, still we cannot endure, for a moment, that a vessel under the American flag should be questioned on the seas by a foreign cruiser, however suspicious may be her manœuvres or the neighborhood in which she is found. Just now for instance. manœuvres or the neighborhood in which she is found. Just now, for instance, some patriotic persons in the Havana are manufacturing explosive machines, in the shape of communications to the home press, which are destined to startle America from her slumbers, and awaken her to the danger her honor, her name, perhaps her political existence, are continually incurring in the Cuban waters. An American ship—the Harriet—a republican merchantman, has been actually fired upon by a British man of war! A myrmidon of monarchy has

sketch Americal from her damabas, and contact the the 15 March and the contact the three of the state of the

of slaves, on the plantations of those who had bought them, has cocurred. The slaver above mentioned as having run by the English squadron into Cardenas bay, after discharging his cargo, set fire to his vessel, instead of scuttling her. The flamer heing seen by the English, they despatched boats to assist the burning vessel, and so discovered the game that had been played. Information was given to the Captain General, at once; and, search being made, the captain of the vessel sized, and the owners implicated, the matter was compromised by giving up three hundred negroes to the owners implicated, the matter was compromised by giving up three hundred negroes to the mixed commission. This mixed commission, as you are probably aware, is made up of English and Spanish judges, and site here at the Havana to determine slave cases. The "emancipados" as they are called, or negroes set free by this commission, are apprenticed for a term of eight years, in the island, at the end of which time they are set free, either to be carried back to Africa, or to one of the English west ludia islands—generally to Jamaica. As the unfortunate men are generally captives of war, it would be impossible to restore them to their own country, which, in many cases, being in the interior, could only be reached by traversing the territory of the enemies to whom they owed their loss of liberty. This by the traversing the territory of the enemies to whom they owed their loss of liberty. This by the

they owed their loss of liberty. This by the way. General Canedo, who, as I mentioned before, is now expecting his recall, may have wished, by this act of energy in enforcing the treaty with England, to discredit the insinuations thrown out against him, of favoring the slave trade overmuch. He has at least aroused against himself the hostility of the Creoles, who regard such an act as an infringement of their sacred rights. And it will afford no precedent for the future. Boxales, or "muzzled ones" conceal the city; and far as the eye can range, nothing is visible but the widening deep blue waters of the Gulf, save when a huge bird goes

waters of the Gulf, save when a huge bird goes swaying through the air, or a gallant ship scuds along the horizon, or the great golden ball of the sun sinks out of sight in the floods of the west, empurpled by his last rays.

But time sweeps on, and, not far off, I see the day when, where the Moro Castle now frowns defiance from its lonely rock, a huge, white, many-windowed house, with broad piazzas and multitudinous Ionic colonnades, will rear its awful form; where the weary sentinel paces his solitary round, the polka will be madly danced by beardless boys and brainless girls, to the music of Dodsworth's band. The irregular beaches over which the searcher after shells and stones now picks his careful way, well beaten into a capital shell road, will mock the tossing foam of the sea with the manes of fast horses, urged to flying speed by manes of fast horses, urged to flying speed by faster men, in trotting wagons; and the sum-mer glory of Newport and Nahant will be outshone through all the winter months by the splendid follies of Castle Moro Hotel!

For the National Era MISERICORDIA.

know that whatever is done under the American flag is sacred from inspection by foreign eyes. Nay, more—we must teach foreigners that they are to know American ships by intuition. Why put our captains to the inconvenience of hoisting their colors, merely because a foreigner is looking after pirates? The "Harriet," it is understood, did not perform this antiquated ceremony, when signalled to do so; and the Briton has the audacity to put forward this fact as a reason for bringing her to with a shot! Seriously and solemnly, what ought more to humiliate us in our own eyes, than such miserable attempts to make "our Spirits of early friends come to my side They that were called, and went without refusing They that in youth laid by their work and died These wander by my side

> cannot help but gaze into their faces; I know their mission by the smiles they wear In their bright features I behold no traces Of earthly sorrow or soul-wasting care. What holy smiles they wear!

And one among them, her white wings unfolding, Whispers a name in life most fondly dear, Then soars away from my intense beholding kind. If a man could live on guava jelly and cigars, I suppose he might find Havans an economical place; but if he requires anything else—if he wants bread and meat and water, and a good bed to sleep in—let him go to An-Far fading in the sunset atmosphere-

When birds and flowers return, my heart will bor A thrill of gladness from each song and flower; Yet, Oh my friend! the memory of thy sorrow Saddens the spring-song of this Sabbath hour-

that last lonely night, when all was over, And arm in arm we gazed where life had fled-While Death, like a felt presence, seemed to hover, 'Mid the hushed stillness, round the loved, the dead Whence love with life had fled-

could not tell thee, when thy heart was breaking, What wild, deep sympathy, welled up in mine; is likely at any moment to be tenanted by a stranger; and that when two more cots have cut off his access to the washstand and looking-glass, a fourth weary wanderer, just landed Nor how, at times its new-found joy forsaking, It longed to suffer agony like thine-Such sympathy was mine.

Pallid and pulseless, wrapped in chilling white saw the heartless bearers, as they entered lessly appropriated to himself on his first en-trance into the room. I am drawing no fancy sketch. "Such things have been." And every To take her from me to the grave's cold night,

Where morn ne'er follows night Had torn your wedded being, part from part;

And sometimes now, though Love's fresh springs are gushing, I seem, with thee, to bear a widowed heart: I share thy life in part.

Welcome to spring-time! Though it needs must sadden Its healing influence will sweetly soothe-Bring balm to feelings which it may not gladder And cheer the rough path which it cannot smooth May it thy sorrow southe! Does not the robin seem an angel singing,

When his rich warbling through the twilight flows, Sweet salutations from her spirit bringing— As once he sung her life's triumphant close—* ing actors. But it does not harmonize, to have the middle ages at our inn, and the nineteenth century on the road. These sudden changes of mental temperature are more trying than those of a New England spring. But Havana is not only an expensive place; Till thy full heart o'erflows? When tear-eyed April o'er young May is stooping,

Weeping a farewell on her sister's brow, Do not her grave-flowers spring from winter's drooping Emblems of her immortal beauty now? And by the magic of the Poet's vision

I see that Bright One with thee evermore, Filling thy soul with thoughts of calm decision, Till God that parted shall again restore, To part you nevermore.

* The morning after Maria's death, her father said o me, "Last night, while she was dying, a robin serched on the cherry-tree, and sang her requiem."

Yonkers, May 9, 1852.

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

The Decease of the Hon. Jacob Burnet.

In 1821, he was appointed, by the Governor of Ohio, one of the Supreme Judges of the State, and was subsequently elected by the Legislature to the same office, in which he continued, discharging its responsible duties, till December, 1828, when he resigned his seat on the bench, and was a few days after elected to the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Harrison. He at first declined the appointment, having made up his mind to retire from public husiness; but on the solicitation of his friends. business; but, on the solicitation of his friends, he yielded to their wishes, on the condition that he should not be considered a candidate

Soon after his appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court, he was appointed a professor in the Law School of Transylvania University, at Lexington; but he did not accept the appointment, and that institution conferred upon him, unsolicited, the honorary degree of LL. D., and, at a later date, the same degree was conferred upon him by the trustees and faculty of his Alma Mater, at Princeton.

While Ludge Burnet was in the Senate and

faculty of his Alma Mater, at Princeton.

While Judge Burnet was in the Senate, an important bill was introduced by him, and through his exertions passed by Congress, for the relief of those in the West who had become indebted to the Government for land, under the system adopted for the sale of the public domain by the law of 1800. This debt amounted, at the various land offices in the Western States the twent two millions of dellows. States, to twenty-two millions of dollars—a sum far exceeding the ability of the country to pay, and more than the entire amount of money then in circulation in the Western S ates. Judge Burnet's bill was equitable and satisfactory to all parties, and was effective in p actice. tory to all parties, and was effective in practice. The success of the new law relieved the West from the most distressing embarrassment, and the nation from apprehension, as a general bankruptcy throughout the West, and an open resistance to the laws, were feared. The result justified the wisdom of Judge Burnet in originating the method of relief, and urging its passage through Congress.

It was owing to his exertions, while in the Senate, that a grant was obtained of Congress.

Senate, that a grant was obtained of Congress, of about two hundred and fifty sections of land, to furnish the means for the extension of the Miami canal, from Dayton to the Lake, by the Maumee route. But for this, it is not at all likely that the canal, as we now have it, would have been completed. At the close of his term in the Senate, he retired from all active participation in public affairs, and during the latter part of his life was merely a spectator—though an intelligent and interested one—of the practical workings of the institutions which he had taken a prominent part in framing and

placing in operation.

Judge Burnet had a strong intellect, and his mind was eminently a practical one, and far removed from encouraging schemes of a mereyears he took an active part in forwarding the various educational, scientific, and benevolent institutions of the city and State, and of several of the most important of them he has been the originator or most important patron. Of our academies and colleges he was always warm and steadfast friend. He was first President of the old Cincinnati College; one of the founders of the Ohio Medical College, and for many years its President; for years President of the Cincinnati Branch of the U.S.
Bank, chartered during the Administration of
Mr. Madison; President of the Sacred Music
Society; and the first President, and one of the
most zealous supporters, of the Astronomical
Society, and its efforts to erect the Observatory and purchase its instruments. He was one of those who established the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank, was elected one of its first trustees, and continued in office until the time of his death. He was also the first President of the Ohio Historical Society.
Judge Burnet was a warm supporter of the
American Colonization Society, and contributed liberally to its funds. Whatever difference

of opinion there may be on the policy of that Society, it will not be denied by any who knew the Judge, that, like the great mass of its friends at the North, he was decidedly Anti-Slavery in his sentiments, and supported the Colonization scheme from the best motives, as having the good of the colored race, bond and ree, in view, and not the security or perpetua tion of elavery.
In 1847, Judge Burnet published a volume of

five hundred pages, entitled " Notes on the Early Settlement of the Northwestern Territory," containing much interesting information, chiefly from his own recollection, as to the early settle-ment of that part of the Territory now embraced in the State of Ohio, as well as facts and incidents relative to the first settlement of Cincinnati, and its pioneers.

Judge Burnet was a Whig in his politics

Judge Burnet was a Whig in his political views, supporting the policy in public affairs of which Mr. Clay was the exponent, but was not at any time a violent partisan. Towards his political opponents he was always courteous and tolerant in times of the greatest political excitement. He was a warm personal friend of General Harrison, and it was owing mainly to his exprtions in the Harrisburgh Convention, that he was nominated by the Whigs for the Presidency.

The Burnet House, well known abroad as the leading hotel of Cincinnati, stands on the site of his old mansion, and was named in

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Tuscarawas, Ohio.

HALLETT, DAVIS, & CO.'S ÆOLIAN AND LEM,
GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANO FORTES.

New York Ware Rooms at T. S. Berry & Co.'s, 297 Broadway; Philadelphia Ware Rooms at J. E. Gould & Co.'s, (successors to A. Fiot.) 196 Chestnut street.

BEING determined to offer the public the best
Priano Fortes that are manufactured, we have
arranged with the above-named Boston manufacturors, to keep constantly on hand at our ware rooms in
New York and Philadelphia. in addition to our
stock of New York and Philadelphia Pianos, a full
and well-selected assortment of their celebrated Pianos.

Mesers. Hallett, Davis, & Co. have been long and Messrs. Hallott, Davis, & Co. have been long and favorably known as manufacturers, whose Pianos, for volume, purity, depth and sweetness of tone, and for the great length of time they would stand in tune, could not be excelled. They have recently introduced the "grand patent suspension bridge," which imparts the firmness and volume of tone of the Grand Piano. Their Æolian, having the latest and most inverse taking.

improved voicing, is pronounced superior to any other. There is no instrument se desirable for the parlor as their Æolian Piane Forte, combining all the beauty, brilliancy, and soul-touching pathos of the piano and parlor organ.
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Of Lemuel Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos it is only nenessary to say, that by a series of experiments continued for eight years, he has triumphantly succeeded in making an instrument for small rooms, fully equal to the square piano.

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